

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use SOLODYN® safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for SOLODYN®.

SOLODYN®
(minocycline HCl) Extended Release Tablets for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1971

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

SOLODYN® is a tetracycline-class drug indicated to treat only inflammatory lesions of non-nodular moderate to severe acne vulgaris in patients 12 years of age and older. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended dosage of SOLODYN® is approximately 1 mg/kg once daily for 12 weeks. (2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Extended release tablets: 45, 55, 65, 80, 90, 105, 115, and 135 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

This drug is contraindicated in persons who have shown hypersensitivity to any of the tetracyclines. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- The use of SOLODYN during tooth development (last half of pregnancy, infancy, and childhood up to the age of 8 years) may cause permanent discoloration of the teeth (yellow-gray-brown). (5.1)
- If pseudomembranous colitis occurs, discontinue SOLODYN. (5.2)
- If liver injury is suspected, discontinue SOLODYN. (5.3)
- If renal impairment exists, SOLODYN doses may need to be adjusted to avoid excessive systemic accumulations of the drug and possible liver toxicity. (5.4)

- Minocycline may cause central nervous system side effects including light-headedness, dizziness, or vertigo. Advise patients. (5.5)
- Minocycline may cause pseudotumor cerebri (benign intracranial hypertension) in adults and adolescents. Discontinue SOLODYN if symptoms occur. (5.6)
- Minocycline has been associated with autoimmune syndromes; discontinue SOLODYN immediately if symptoms occur. (5.7)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most commonly observed adverse reactions (incidence $\geq 5\%$) are headache, fatigue, dizziness, and pruritus. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Medicis, The Dermatology Company at 1-800-900-6389 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Patients who are on anticoagulant therapy may require downward adjustment of their anticoagulant dosage. (7.1)
- The concurrent use of tetracycline and methoxyflurane has been reported to result in fatal renal toxicity. (7.3)
- To avoid contraceptive failure, female patients are advised to use a second form of contraceptive during treatment with minocycline. (7.5)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Minocycline like other tetracycline-class drugs can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman (5.1, 8.1)
- The use of drugs of the tetracycline class during tooth development may cause permanent discoloration of teeth (5.1, 8.4)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 08/2010

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- 1.1 Indication
- 1.2 Limitations of Use

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Teratogenic Effects
- 5.2 Pseudomembranous Colitis
- 5.3 Hepatotoxicity
- 5.4 Metabolic Effects
- 5.5 Central Nervous System Effects
- 5.6 Benign Intracranial Hypertension
- 5.7 Autoimmune Syndromes
- 5.8 Photosensitivity
- 5.9 Serious Skin/Hypersensitivity Reaction
- 5.10 Tissue Hyperpigmentation
- 5.11 Development of Drug Resistant Bacteria
- 5.12 Superinfection
- 5.13 Laboratory Monitoring

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

- 6.1 Clinical Trial Experience
- 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

- 7.1 Anticoagulants

7.2 Penicillin

7.3 Methoxyflurane

7.4 Antacids and Iron Preparations

7.5 Low Dose Oral Contraceptives

7.6 Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

8.3 Nursing Mothers

8.4 Pediatric Use

8.5 Geriatric Use

10. OVERDOSAGE

11. DESCRIPTION

12. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

13. NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

14. CLINICAL STUDIES

16. HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

16.2 Storage

16.3 Handling

17. PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Indication

SOLODYN® is indicated to treat only inflammatory lesions of non-nodular moderate to severe acne vulgaris in patients 12 years of age and older.

1.2 Limitations of Use

SOLODYN® did not demonstrate any effect on non-inflammatory acne lesions. Safety of SOLODYN® has not been established beyond 12 weeks of use. This formulation of minocycline has not been evaluated in the treatment of infections [see *Clinical Studies* (14)].

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria as well as to maintain the effectiveness of other antibacterial drugs, SOLODYN® should be used only as indicated [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.11)].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended dosage of SOLODYN® is approximately 1 mg/kg once daily for 12 weeks. Higher doses have not shown to be of additional benefit in the treatment of inflammatory lesions of acne, and may be associated with more acute vestibular side effects.

The following table shows tablet strength and body weight to achieve approximately 1 mg/kg.

Table 1: Dosing Table for SOLODYN®

Patient's Weight (lbs.)	Patient's Weight (kg)	Tablet Strength (mg)	Actual mg/kg Dose
99 – 109	45 – 49	45	1 – 0.92
110 – 131	50 – 59	55	1.10 – 0.93
132 – 157	60 – 71	65	1.08 – 0.92
158 – 186	72 – 84	80	1.11 – 0.95
187 – 212	85 – 96	90	1.06 – 0.94
213 – 243	97 – 110	105	1.08 – 0.95
244 – 276	111 – 125	115	1.04 – 0.92
277 – 300	126 – 136	135	1.07 – 0.99

SOLODYN® Tablets may be taken with or without food [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12)]. Ingestion of food along with SOLODYN® may help reduce the risk of esophageal irritation and ulceration.

In patients with renal impairment [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)], the total dosage should be decreased by either reducing the recommended individual doses and/or by extending the time intervals between doses.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 45 mg extended release tablets: gray, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-045" on one side.
- 55 mg extended release tablets: pink, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-055" on one side.
- 65 mg extended release tablets: blue, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-065" on one side.
- 80 mg extended release tablets: gray, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-080" on one side.
- 90 mg extended release tablets: yellow, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-090" on one side.
- 105 mg extended release tablets: purple, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-105" on one side.
- 115 mg extended release tablets: green, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-115" on one side.
- 135 mg extended release tablets: pink (orange-brown), unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-135" on one side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

This drug is contraindicated in persons who have shown hypersensitivity to any of the tetracyclines.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Teratogenic Effects

- A. MINOCYCLINE, LIKE OTHER TETRACYCLINE-CLASS ANTIBIOTICS, CAN CAUSE FETAL HARM WHEN ADMINISTERED TO A PREGNANT WOMAN. IF ANY TETRACYCLINE IS USED DURING PREGNANCY OR IF THE PATIENT BECOMES PREGNANT WHILE TAKING THESE DRUGS, THE PATIENT SHOULD BE APPRISED OF THE POTENTIAL HAZARD TO THE FETUS.

SOLODYN® should not be used during pregnancy or by individuals of either gender who are attempting to conceive a child [see *Nonclinical Toxicology* (13.1) & *Use in Specific Populations* (8.1)].

- B. THE USE OF DRUGS OF THE TETRACYCLINE CLASS DURING TOOTH DEVELOPMENT (LAST HALF OF PREGNANCY, INFANCY, AND CHILDHOOD UP TO THE AGE OF 8 YEARS) MAY CAUSE PERMANENT DISCOLORATION OF THE TEETH (YELLOW-GRAY-BROWN).

This adverse reaction is more common during long-term use of the drug but has been observed following repeated short-term courses. Enamel hypoplasia has also been reported. TETRACYCLINE DRUGS, THEREFORE, SHOULD NOT BE USED DURING TOOTH DEVELOPMENT.

- C. All tetracyclines form a stable calcium complex in any bone-forming tissue. A decrease in fibula growth rate has been observed in premature human infants given oral tetracycline in doses of 25 mg/kg every 6 hours. This reaction was shown to be reversible when the drug was discontinued.

Results of animal studies indicate that tetracyclines cross the placenta, are found in fetal tissues, and can cause retardation of skeletal development on the developing fetus. Evidence of embryotoxicity has been noted in animals treated early in pregnancy [see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.1)].

5.2 Pseudomembranous Colitis

Pseudomembranous colitis has been reported with nearly all antibacterial agents and may range from mild to life-threatening. Therefore, it is important to consider this diagnosis in patients who present with diarrhea subsequent to the administration of antibacterial agents.

Treatment with antibacterial agents alters the normal flora of the colon and may permit overgrowth of clostridia. Studies indicate that a toxin produced by *Clostridium difficile* is a primary cause of "antibiotic-associated colitis".

After the diagnosis of pseudomembranous colitis has been established, therapeutic measures should be initiated. Mild cases of pseudomembranous colitis usually respond to discontinuation of the drug alone. In moderate to severe cases, consideration should be given to management with fluids and electrolytes, protein supplementation, and treatment with an antibacterial drug clinically effective against *Clostridium difficile* colitis.

5.3 Hepatotoxicity

Post-marketing cases of serious liver injury, including irreversible drug-induced hepatitis and fulminant hepatic failure (sometimes fatal) have been reported with minocycline use in the treatment of acne.

5.4 Metabolic Effects

The anti-anabolic action of the tetracyclines may cause an increase in BUN. While this is not a problem in those with normal renal function, in patients with significantly impaired function, higher serum levels of tetracycline-class antibiotics may lead to azotemia, hyperphosphatemia, and acidosis. If renal impairment exists, even usual oral or parenteral doses may lead to excessive systemic accumulations of the drug and possible liver toxicity. Under such conditions, lower than usual total doses are indicated, and if therapy is prolonged, serum level determinations of the drug may be advisable.

5.5 Central Nervous System Effects

Central nervous system side effects including light-headedness, dizziness or vertigo have been reported with minocycline therapy. Patients who experience these symptoms should be cautioned about driving vehicles or using hazardous machinery while on minocycline therapy. These symptoms may

disappear during therapy and usually rapidly disappear when the drug is discontinued.

5.6 Benign Intracranial Hypertension

Pseudotumor cerebri (benign intracranial hypertension) in adults and adolescents has been associated with the use of tetracyclines. Minocycline has been reported to cause or precipitate pseudotumor cerebri, the hallmark of which is papilledema. Clinical manifestations include headache and blurred vision. Bulging fontanels have been associated with the use of tetracyclines in infants. Although signs and symptoms of pseudotumor cerebri resolve after discontinuation of treatment, the possibility for permanent sequelae such as visual loss that may be permanent or severe exists. Patients should be questioned for visual disturbances prior to initiation of treatment with tetracyclines and should be routinely checked for papilledema while on treatment. Concomitant use of isotretinoin and minocycline should be avoided because isotretinoin, a systemic retinoid, is also known to cause pseudotumor cerebri.

5.7 Autoimmune Syndromes

Tetracyclines have been associated with the development of autoimmune syndromes. The long-term use of minocycline in the treatment of acne has been associated with drug-induced lupus-like syndrome, autoimmune hepatitis and vasculitis. Sporadic cases of serum sickness have presented shortly after minocycline use. Symptoms may be manifested by fever, rash, arthralgia, and malaise. In symptomatic patients, liver function tests, ANA, CBC, and other appropriate tests should be performed to evaluate the patients. Use of all tetracycline-class drugs should be discontinued immediately.

5.8 Photosensitivity

Photosensitivity manifested by an exaggerated sunburn reaction has been observed in some individuals taking tetracyclines. This has been reported rarely with minocycline. Patients should minimize or avoid exposure to natural or artificial sunlight (tanning beds or UVA/B treatment) while using minocycline. If patients need to be outdoors while using minocycline, they should wear loose-fitting clothes that protect skin from sun exposure and discuss other sun protection measures with their physician.

5.9 Serious Skin/Hypersensitivity Reaction

Post-marketing cases of anaphylaxis and serious skin reactions such as Stevens Johnson syndrome and erythema multiforme have been reported with minocycline use in treatment of acne.

5.10 Tissue Hyperpigmentation

Tetracycline class antibiotics are known to cause hyperpigmentation. Tetracycline therapy may induce hyperpigmentation in many organs, including nails, bone, skin, eyes, thyroid, visceral tissue, oral cavity (teeth, mucosa, alveolar bone), sclerae and heart valves. Skin and oral pigmentation has been reported to occur independently of time or amount of drug administration, whereas other tissue pigmentation has been reported to occur upon prolonged administration. Skin pigmentation includes diffuse pigmentation as well as over sites of scars or injury.

5.11 Development of Drug Resistant Bacteria

Bacterial resistance to the tetracyclines may develop in patients using SOLODYN[®], therefore, the susceptibility of bacteria associated with infection should be considered in selecting antimicrobial therapy. Because of the potential for drug-resistant bacteria to develop during the use of SOLODYN[®], it should be used only as indicated.

5.12 Superinfection

As with other antibiotic preparations, use of SOLODYN[®] may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible organisms, including fungi. If superinfection occurs, the antibiotic should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted.

5.13 Laboratory Monitoring

Periodic laboratory evaluations of organ systems, including hematopoietic renal and hepatic studies should be performed. Appropriate tests for autoimmune syndromes should be performed as indicated.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trial Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under prescribed conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trial may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The following table summarizes selected adverse reactions reported in clinical trials at a rate of $\geq 1\%$ for SOLODYN[®].

Table 2: Selected Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions in at least 1% of Clinical Trial Subjects

Adverse Reactions	SOLODYN [®] (1 mg/kg) N = 674 (%)	PLACEBO N = 364 (%)
At least one treatment-emergent event	379 (56)	197 (54)
Headache	152 (23)	83 (23)
Fatigue	62 (9)	24 (7)
Dizziness	59 (9)	17 (5)
Pruritus	31 (5)	16 (4)
Malaise	26 (4)	9 (3)
Mood alteration	17 (3)	9 (3)
Somnolence	13 (2)	3 (1)
Urticaria	10 (2)	1 (0)
Tinnitus	10 (2)	5 (1)
Arthralgia	9 (1)	2 (0)
Vertigo	8 (1)	3 (1)
Dry mouth	7 (1)	5 (1)
Myalgia	7 (1)	4 (1)

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

Adverse reactions that have been reported with minocycline hydrochloride use in a variety of indications include:

Skin and hypersensitivity reactions: fixed drug eruptions, balanitis, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, anaphylactoid purpura, photosensitivity, pigmentation of skin and mucous membranes, hypersensitivity reactions, angioneurotic edema, anaphylaxis.

Autoimmune conditions: polyarthralgia, pericarditis, exacerbation of systemic lupus, pulmonary infiltrates with eosinophilia, transient lupus-like syndrome.

Central nervous system: pseudotumor cerebri, bulging fontanels in infants, decreased hearing.

Endocrine: thyroid discoloration, abnormal thyroid function.

Oncology: papillary thyroid cancer.

Oral: glossitis, dysphagia, tooth discoloration.

Gastrointestinal: enterocolitis, pancreatitis, hepatitis, liver failure.

Renal: reversible acute renal failure.

Hematology: hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia.

Preliminary studies suggest that use of minocycline may have deleterious effects on human spermatogenesis [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Anticoagulants

Because tetracyclines have been shown to depress plasma prothrombin activity, patients who are on anticoagulant therapy may require downward adjustment of their anticoagulant dosage.

7.2 Penicillin

Since bacteriostatic drugs may interfere with the bactericidal action of penicillin, it is advisable to avoid giving tetracycline-class drugs in conjunction with penicillin.

7.3 Methoxyflurane

The concurrent use of tetracycline and methoxyflurane has been reported to result in fatal renal toxicity.

7.4 Antacids and Iron Preparations

Absorption of tetracyclines is impaired by antacids containing aluminum, calcium or magnesium and iron-containing preparations.

7.5 Low Dose Oral Contraceptives

In a multi-center study to evaluate the effect of SOLODYN[®] on low dose oral contraceptives, hormone levels over one menstrual cycle with and without SOLODYN[®] 1 mg/kg once-daily were measured. Based on the results of this trial, minocycline-related changes in estradiol, progestinic hormone, FSH and LH plasma levels, of breakthrough bleeding, or of contraceptive failure, can not be ruled out. To avoid contraceptive failure, female patients are advised to use a second form of contraceptive during treatment with minocycline.

7.6 Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions

False elevations of urinary catecholamine levels may occur due to interference with the fluorescence test.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy category D [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]

SOLODYN[®] should not be used during pregnancy. If the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus and stop treatment immediately.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies on the use of minocycline in pregnant women. Minocycline, like other tetracycline-class drugs, crosses the placenta and may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman.

Rare spontaneous reports of congenital anomalies including limb reduction have been reported with minocycline use in pregnancy in post-marketing experience. Only limited information is available regarding these reports; therefore, no conclusion on causal association can be established.

Minocycline induced skeletal malformations (bent limb bones) in fetuses when administered to pregnant rats and rabbits in doses of 30 mg/kg/day and 100 mg/kg/day, respectively, (resulting in approximately 3 times and 2 times, respectively, the systemic exposure to minocycline observed in patients as a result of use of SOLODYN[®]). Reduced mean fetal body weight was observed in studies in which minocycline was administered to pregnant rats at a dose of 10 mg/kg/day (which resulted in approximately the same level of systemic exposure to minocycline as that observed in patients who use SOLODYN[®]).

Minocycline was assessed for effects on peri- and post-natal development of rats in a study that involved oral administration to pregnant rats from day 6 of gestation through the period of lactation (postpartum day 20), at dosages of 5, 10, or 50 mg/kg/day. In this study, body weight gain was significantly reduced in pregnant females that received 50 mg/kg/day (resulting in approximately 2.5 times the systemic exposure to minocycline observed in patients as a result of use of SOLODYN[®]). No effects of treatment on the duration of the gestation period or the number of live pups born per litter were observed. Gross external anomalies observed in F1 pups (offspring of animals that received minocycline) included reduced body size, improperly rotated forelimbs, and reduced size of extremities. No effects were observed on the physical development, behavior, learning ability, or reproduction of F1 pups, and there was no effect on gross appearance of F2 pups (offspring of F1 animals).

8.3 Nursing Mothers

Tetracycline-class antibiotics are excreted in human milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse effects on bone and tooth development in nursing infants from the tetracycline-class antibiotics, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

8.4 Pediatric Use

SOLODYN[®] is indicated to treat only inflammatory lesions of non-nodular moderate to severe acne vulgaris in patients 12 years and older. Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients below the age of 12 has not been established.

Use of tetracycline-class antibiotics below the age of 8 is not recommended due to the potential for tooth discoloration [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of SOLODYN[®] did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger

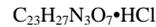
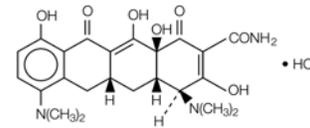
subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

10 OVERDOSAGE

In case of overdosage, discontinue medication, treat symptomatically and institute supportive measures. Minocycline is not removed in significant quantities by hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis.

11 DESCRIPTION

Minocycline hydrochloride, a semi synthetic derivative of tetracycline, is [4S-(4 α ,4 α ,5 α ,12 α)]-4,7-Bis(dimethylamino)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,10,12,12a-tetrahydroxy-1,11-dioxo-2-naphthacene-carboxamide mono hydrochloride. The structural formula is represented below:



M. W. 493.95

SOLODYN[®] Tablets for oral administration contain minocycline hydrochloride USP equivalent to 45 mg, 55 mg, 65 mg, 80 mg, 90 mg, 105 mg, 115 mg or 135 mg of minocycline. In addition, 45 mg, 55 mg, 65 mg, 80 mg, 90 mg, 105 mg, 115 mg, and 135 mg tablets contain the following inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate NF, hypromellose type 2910 USP, magnesium stearate NF, colloidal silicon dioxide NF, and carnauba wax NF. The 45 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Gray which contains: lactose monohydrate NF, hypromellose type 2910 USP, titanium dioxide USP, triacetin USP, and iron oxide black JPE. The 55 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Pink which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, titanium dioxide USP, lactose monohydrate NF, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, triacetin USP, and FD&C Red #40. The 65 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Blue which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, FD&C Blue #1, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, FD&C Blue #2, titanium dioxide USP, triacetin USP, and D&C Yellow #10. The 80 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Gray which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, FD&C Blue #2, FD&C Red #40, titanium dioxide USP, triacetin USP, and FD&C Yellow #6. The 90 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Yellow which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, titanium dioxide USP, iron oxide yellow NF, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, and triacetin USP. The 105 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Purple which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, titanium dioxide USP, D&C Red #27, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, triacetin USP, and FD&C Blue #1. The 115 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Green which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, D&C Yellow #10, triacetin USP, FD&C Blue #1, titanium dioxide USP, and FD&C Blue #2. The 135 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Pink which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, titanium dioxide USP, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, iron oxide red NF, and triacetin USP.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The mechanism of action of SOLODYN[®] for the treatment of acne is unknown.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The pharmacodynamics of SOLODYN[®] for the treatment of acne are unknown.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

SOLODYN[®] Tablets are not bioequivalent to non-modified release minocycline products. Based on pharmacokinetic studies in healthy adults, SOLODYN[®] Tablets produce a delayed T_{max} at 3.5–4.0 hours as compared to a non-modified release reference minocycline product (T_{max} at 2.25–3 hours). At steady-state (Day 6), the mean AUC(0–24) and C_{max} were 33.32 µg·hr/mL

and 2.63 µg/mL for SOLODYN® Tablets and 46.35 µg/hr/mL and 2.92 µg/mL for Minocin® capsules, respectively. These parameters are based on dose adjusted to 135 mg per day for both products.

A single-dose, four-way crossover study demonstrated that SOLODYN® Tablets used in the study (45 mg, 90 mg, 135 mg) exhibited dose-proportional pharmacokinetics. In another single-dose, five-way crossover pharmacokinetic study, SOLODYN® Tablets 55 mg, 80 mg, and 105 mg were shown to be dose-proportional to SOLODYN® Tablets 90 mg and 135 mg.

When SOLODYN® Tablets were administered concomitantly with a meal that included dairy products, the extent and timing of absorption of minocycline did not differ from that of administration under fasting conditions.

Minocycline is lipid soluble and distributes into the skin and sebum.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis—Long-term animal studies have not been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of minocycline. A structurally related compound, oxytetracycline, was found to produce adrenal and pituitary tumors in rats.

Mutagenesis—Minocycline was not mutagenic *in vitro* in a bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames test) or CHO/HGPRT mammalian cell assay in the presence or absence of metabolic activation. Minocycline was not clastogenic *in vitro* using human peripheral blood lymphocytes or *in vivo* in a mouse micronucleus test.

Impairment of Fertility—Male and female reproductive performance in rats was unaffected by oral doses of minocycline of up to 300 mg/kg/day (which resulted in up to approximately 40 times the level of systemic exposure to minocycline observed in patients as a result of use of SOLODYN®). However, oral administration of 100 or 300 mg/kg/day of minocycline to male rats (resulting in approximately 15 to 40 times the level of systemic exposure to minocycline observed in patients as a result of use of SOLODYN®) adversely affected spermatogenesis. Effects observed at 300 mg/kg/day included a reduced number of sperm cells per gram of epididymis, an apparent reduction in the percentage of sperm that were motile, and (at 100 and 300 mg/kg/day) increased numbers of morphologically abnormal sperm cells. Morphological abnormalities observed in sperm samples included absent heads, misshapen heads, and abnormal flagella.

Limited human studies suggest that minocycline may have a deleterious effect on spermatogenesis.

SOLODYN® should not be used by individuals of either gender who are attempting to conceive a child.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The safety and efficacy of SOLODYN® in the treatment of inflammatory lesions of non-nodular moderate to severe acne vulgaris was assessed in two 12-week, multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, studies in subjects ≥ 12 years. The mean age of subjects was 20 years and subjects were from the following racial groups: White (73%), Hispanic (13%), Black (11%), Asian/Pacific Islander (2%), and Other (2%).

In two efficacy and safety trials, a total of 924 subjects with non-nodular moderate to severe acne vulgaris received SOLODYN® or placebo for a total of 12 weeks, according to the following dose assignments.

Table 3: Clinical Studies Dosing Table

Subject's Weight (lbs)	Subject's Weight (kg)	Available Caplet Strength (mg)	Actual mg/kg Dose
99 – 131	45 – 59	45	1 – 0.76
132 – 199	60 – 90	90	1.5 – 1
200 – 300	91 – 136	135	1.48 – 0.99

The two primary efficacy endpoints were:

- 1) Mean percent change in inflammatory lesion counts from Baseline to 12 weeks.
- 2) Percentage of subjects with an Evaluator's Global Severity Assessment (EGSA) of clear or almost clear at 12 weeks.

Efficacy results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Efficacy Results at Week 12

Study 1		Study 2	
SOLODYN®	Placebo	SOLODYN®	Placebo

	(1 mg/kg) N = 300	N = 151	(1 mg/kg) N = 315	N = 158
Mean Percent Improvement in Inflammatory Lesions	43.1%	31.7%	45.8%	30.8%
No. (%) of Subjects Clear or Almost Clear on the EGSA*	52 (17.3%)	12 (7.9%)	50 (15.9%)	15 (9.5%)

*Evaluator's Global Severity Assessment

SOLODYN® did not demonstrate any effect on non-inflammatory lesions (benefit or worsening).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

SOLODYN® (minocycline HCl, USP) Extended Release Tablets are supplied as aqueous film coated tablets containing minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 45 mg, 55 mg, 65 mg, 80 mg, 90 mg, 105 mg, 115 mg or 135 mg minocycline, are supplied as follows.

The 45 mg extended release tablets are gray, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-045" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 45 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-460-30	Bottle of 30
NDC 99207-460-10	Bottle of 100

The 55 mg extended release tablets are pink, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-055" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 55 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-465-30	Bottle of 30
------------------	--------------

The 65 mg extended release tablets are blue, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-065" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 65 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-463-30	Bottle of 30
------------------	--------------

The 80 mg extended release tablets are gray, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-080" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 80 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-466-30	Bottle of 30
------------------	--------------

The 90 mg extended release tablets are yellow, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-090" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 90 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-461-30	Bottle of 30
NDC 99207-461-10	Bottle of 100

The 105 mg extended release tablets are purple, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-105" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 105 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-467-30	Bottle of 30
------------------	--------------

The 115 mg extended release tablets are green, unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-115" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 115 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-464-30	Bottle of 30
------------------	--------------

The 135 mg extended release tablets are pink (orange-brown), unscored, coated, and debossed with "DYN-135" on one side. Each tablet contains minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 135 mg minocycline, supplied as follows:

NDC 99207-462-30	Bottle of 30
NDC 99207-462-10	Bottle of 100

16.2 Storage

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions are permitted to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

16.3 Handling

Keep out of reach of children.

Protect from light, moisture, and excessive heat.

Dispense in tight, light-resistant container with child-resistant closure.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

[See FDA-Approved Patient Labeling]

Patients taking SOLODYN® (minocycline HCl, USP) Extended Release Tablets should receive the following information and instructions:

- SOLODYN® should not be used by pregnant women or women attempting to conceive a child [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1), Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].
- It is recommended that SOLODYN® not be used by men who are attempting to father a child [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].
- Patients should be advised that pseudomembranous colitis can occur with minocycline therapy. If patients develop watery or bloody stools, they should seek medical attention
- Patients should be counseled about the possibility of hepatotoxicity. Patients should seek medical advice if they experience symptoms which can include loss of appetite, tiredness, diarrhea, skin turning yellow, bleeding easily, confusion, and sleepiness.
- Patients who experience central nervous system symptoms [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*] should be cautioned about driving vehicles or using hazardous machinery while on minocycline therapy. Patients should seek medical help for persistent headaches or blurred vision.
- Concurrent use of tetracycline may render oral contraceptives less effective [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].
- Autoimmune syndromes, including drug-induced lupus-like syndrome, autoimmune hepatitis, vasculitis and serum sickness have been observed with tetracycline-class drugs, including minocycline. Symptoms may be manifested by arthralgia, fever, rash and malaise. Patients who experience such symptoms should be cautioned to stop the drug immediately and seek medical help.
- Patients should be counseled about discoloration of skin, scars, teeth or gums that can arise from minocycline therapy.
- Photosensitivity manifested by an exaggerated sunburn reaction has been observed in some individuals taking tetracyclines, including minocycline. Patients should minimize or avoid exposure to natural or artificial sunlight (tanning beds or UVA/B treatment) while using minocycline. If patients need to be outdoors while using minocycline, they should wear loose-fitting clothes that protect skin from sun exposure and discuss other sun protection measures with their physician. Treatment should be discontinued at the first evidence of skin erythema.
- SOLODYN® should be taken exactly as directed. Skipping doses or not completing the full course of therapy may decrease the effectiveness of the current treatment course and increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance and will not be treatable by other antibacterial drugs in the future.
- Patients should be advised to swallow SOLODYN® tablets whole and not to chew, crush, or split the tablets.

FDA-Approved Patient Labeling

Patient Information

SOLODYN® (SO-lo-din) Extended Release Tablets (minocycline HCl, USP)

Rx only

Read all patient information that comes with SOLODYN® before you start taking it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet does not take the place of speaking with your doctor about your condition or treatment.

What is SOLODYN®?

SOLODYN® is a tetracycline-class drug that contains minocycline. SOLODYN® is only for the treatment of pimples and red bumps (non-nodular inflammatory lesions) that happen with moderate to severe acne in patients 12 years and older. SOLODYN® did not show any effect on acne spots that were not red-looking.

SOLODYN® has not been studied for use longer than 12 weeks.

SOLODYN® has not been studied for the treatment of infections.

Who should not take SOLODYN®?

Do not take SOLODYN® if you are allergic to minocycline or any other tetracycline antibiotics. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of these medicines if you are not sure. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in SOLODYN®.

SOLODYN® should not be used by pregnant women, women attempting to have a child, or children up to 8 years old because:

1. **SOLODYN® may harm an unborn baby**
2. **SOLODYN® may permanently turn a baby or child's teeth yellow-grey-brown during tooth development.** SOLODYN® should not be used during tooth development. Tooth development happens in the last half of pregnancy and birth to age 8 years.

It is recommended that SOLODYN® not be used by men who are attempting to father a child.

What should I tell my doctor before taking SOLODYN®?

Tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions including if you:

- **have kidney problems.** Your doctor may prescribe a lower dose of medicine for you.
- **have any vision problems such as blurred vision.**
- **are pregnant or attempting to conceive a child.** SOLODYN® may harm your unborn baby. **Stop taking SOLODYN® and call your doctor if you become pregnant while taking it.**
- **are breastfeeding.** SOLODYN® passes into your milk and may harm your baby. You should decide whether to use SOLODYN® or breastfeed, but not both.

Tell your doctor about all the other medicines you take including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. SOLODYN® and other medicines may interact. Especially tell your doctor if you take:

- **birth control pills.** SOLODYN® may make your birth control pills less effective. You should use a second form of birth control while taking SOLODYN®.
- **a blood thinner medicine.** The dose of your blood thinner may be lowered.
- **a penicillin antibiotic medicine.** SOLODYN® and penicillins should not be used together.
- **antacids that contain aluminum, calcium, or magnesium or iron-containing products.** These can affect how much SOLODYN® passes into your body.
- An acne medication that contains **isotretinoin.** SOLODYN® and isotretinoin should not be used together.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your doctor and pharmacist.

How should I take SOLODYN®?

- **SOLODYN® comes in 8 strengths. Your doctor will prescribe the strength that is best for your body weight. The usual dose of SOLODYN® is 1 tablet each day for 12 weeks.**
- **Take SOLODYN® at the same time each day, with or without food.** Taking SOLODYN® with food may lower your chances of getting irritation or ulcers in your esophagus. Your esophagus is the tube that connects your mouth to your stomach.
- **Swallow SOLODYN® Tablets whole. Do not chew, crush, or split the tablets.**
- **If you forget to take SOLODYN®, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take more than one tablet of SOLODYN® in one day.**
- **If you take too much SOLODYN® at a time, call your doctor.**
- **If you do not notice an improvement in your acne after 12 weeks of treatment with SOLODYN®, call your doctor.**

What are possible side effects of SOLODYN®?

SOLODYN® may cause serious side effects. Stop SOLODYN® and call your doctor if you have:

- watery diarrhea
- bloody stools
- stomach cramps
- unusual headaches
- blurred vision
- fever
- rash
- joint pain
- feeling very tired

SOLODYN® may also cause:

- **serious effects on the liver.** Symptoms can include loss of appetite, tiredness, diarrhea, skin turning yellow, bleeding easily, confusion, and sleepiness. If you have these symptoms, stop SOLODYN® and call your doctor.
- **central nervous system effects.** Symptoms include light-headedness, dizziness, and a spinning feeling (vertigo). You should not drive or operate dangerous machines if you have these symptoms.
- **sun sensitivity (photosensitivity).** You may get a worse sunburn with SOLODYN®. Avoid sun exposure and the use of sunlamps or tanning beds. Protect your skin while out in sunlight. Stop SOLODYN® and call your doctor at the first sign of redness or sunburn.
- **darkening of skin, scars, teeth, and gums.**

The most common side effects with SOLODYN® include:

- headache
- tiredness
- dizziness or spinning feeling
- itching

Call your doctor if you have a side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the side effects with SOLODYN®. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or to Medicis at 1-800-900-6389.

How should I store SOLODYN®?

- Store SOLODYN® at room temperature. Keep SOLODYN® Tablets in the bottle you received from the pharmacy and store away from moisture and light.

- **Keep SOLODYN[®] and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

General Information about SOLODYN[®]

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information leaflets. Do not use SOLODYN[®] for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give SOLODYN[®] to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This leaflet summarizes the most important information about SOLODYN[®]. If you would like more information, talk to your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about SOLODYN[®] that is written for health professionals.

What are the Ingredients in SOLODYN[®]?

Active Ingredient: minocycline HCl USP equivalent to 45 mg, 55 mg, 65 mg, 80 mg, 90 mg, 105 mg, 115 mg or 135 mg of minocycline.

Inactive Ingredients: lactose monohydrate NF, hypromellose type 2910 USP, magnesium stearate NF, colloidal silicon dioxide NF, and carnauba wax NF. The 45 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Gray which contains: lactose monohydrate NF, hypromellose type 2910 USP, titanium dioxide USP, triacetin USP, and iron oxide black JPE. The 55 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Pink which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, titanium dioxide USP, triacetin USP, and polyethylene glycol 3350 NF. The 65 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Blue which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, FD&C Blue #1, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, FD&C Blue #2, titanium dioxide USP, triacetin USP, and D&C Yellow #10. The 80 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Gray which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, FD&C Blue #2, FD&C Red #40, titanium dioxide USP, triacetin USP, and FD&C Yellow #6. The 90 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Yellow which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, titanium dioxide USP, iron oxide yellow NF, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, and triacetin USP. The 105 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Purple which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, titanium dioxide USP, D&C Red #27, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, triacetin USP, and FD&C Blue #1. The 115 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Green which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, D&C Yellow #10, triacetin USP, FD&C Blue #1, titanium dioxide USP, FD&C Blue #2. The 135 mg tablets also contain Opadry II Pink which contains: hypromellose type 2910 USP, lactose monohydrate NF, titanium dioxide USP, polyethylene glycol 3350 NF, iron oxide red NF, and triacetin USP.

SOLODYN[®] is manufactured by WellSpring Pharmaceutical Canada Corp. for Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation, Scottsdale, Arizona, 85256.

U.S. Patent 5,908,838* and Patents Pending

*90 mg is also covered by U.S. Patents 7,541,347 and 7,544,373

© 2010 Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation

SOLODYN is a registered trademark of Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation. All other trademarks are the properties of their respective owners.

Manufactured for:

Medicis, The Dermatology Company

Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Manufactured by:

WellSpring Pharmaceutical Canada Corp.

Oakville, Ontario, CANADA L6H 1M5

Revised: 08/2010